

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1850.

On this Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, circumstances are not particularly favorable to a retrospection of the history of the past year, or to prophecy of that of the year which is to come. Whilst we hope for the best, we cannot speak favorably either of the present aspect of public affairs, or of the probabilities of the future. We shall defer until the coming in of the next year a task which will, by that time, we trust, have become both pleasant and grateful.

For any speculations of our own pertinent to the present day, we cannot perhaps do any thing more agreeable to our readers than to substitute the subjoined article, from the pen of our venerable friend G. W. P. CURTIS, being his annual contribution of "Reminiscences of WASHINGTON," usually published on the Birth-day Anniversary, (22d February,) but which, accidentally, were not prepared in time for publication on that day of this year.

MOUNT VERNON.

FROM THE CURTIS RECOLLECTIONS AND PRIVATE MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

How many and what glorious recollections crowd upon the mind at the mention of MOUNT VERNON! It is a name that will be hallowed to all time, and the foot of the pilgrim journeying from all nations will continue to press the turf around the sepulchre where rest the ashes of the Father of his Country. The associations in the history of this venerated spot with those in the history of the life and actions of its departed master will ever cause Mount Vernon to be "freshly remembered." These associations began with the early life of WASHINGTON, and ended only with his last days on earth. Mount Vernon was the home of his youth, the retreat of his advanced age, the spot that he most loved, and to which he so often retired to find repose from the cares and anxieties of public affairs. He never left it but with regret. He always returned to it with joy. Could the old halls of the ancient mansion exhibit a *tableau vivant* of the characters that have been their inmates in by-gone days, what a long and imposing list of patriots, statesmen, and warriors would appear to our admiring gaze, to adorn the scenes and memories of the past!

Our *tableau* opens in 1753, when Washington crosses the threshold of Mount Vernon to enter upon that great theatre of life on which he was destined to play so illustrious a part. His achievement in penetrating the wilderness, and successful accomplishment of the important objects of his mission, amid dangers and difficulties the most appalling, introduced him to the favorable notice of the Colonial authorities, who, in 1754, entrusted the young Virginian with the defence of the frontier of his native colony, where, after a gallant conflict with the enemy, he resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon. But he was not permitted long to enjoy the pleasures of his peaceful shades, for his martial reputation having attracted the notice of General Braddock, the provincial soldier in 1755 was requested by the British veteran to accompany the latter in the ill-fated expedition to Fort Duquesne.

Our *tableau* now gives a perspective view of the memorable 9th of July, and the field of the Monongahela, where a youthful hero gathers his first laurels amid the fury of the fight, and where his high and chivalric daring caused "the wild untutored savage" to hail the last mounted officer on the field of the Monongahela as "the chosen of the Great Spirit, the warrior who could not die in battle."

At the close of the Seven Years' War, the provincial colonel again becomes a private citizen, and returns to Mount Vernon to await the call of destiny.

It is 1759, and our *tableau* exhibits a gay and joyous scene, while the old halls ring again with the reception of a bridal party, and Washington enters Mount Vernon a prosperous and happy bridegroom. The gallant and distinguished soldier now lays aside the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," and many years glide happily along, amid the delights of domestic felicity, the society of family and friends, and the employments of agriculture and rural affairs, when our *tableau* changes to 1774. The Colonial troubles have commenced, and we behold the arrival of two distinguished personages at Mount Vernon, Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton. The object of their visit is to accompany Washington to the first Congress, where the soldier had been called by the voice of his country, to change the duties of the field for those of the Senate house.

In 1775, while serving as a member of the first Congress, Washington is appointed to command in chief the armies of the Colonies, then assembling to do battle for the rights and liberties of unborn generations. He obeys the call of destiny and his country, and for six eventful years, big with the fate of liberty and an empire, his home is in the tented field.

1781, and our *tableau* shows the long-deserted halls of Mount Vernon to be animated by the presence of the Commander in Chief of the combined armies of America and France, accompanied by the Count de Rochambeau and a brilliant suite, who halt but for a single day, being en route for Yorktown.

Again our *tableau* changes, and introduces us in 1783 to happier scenes. The war has ended; its storms have passed away, and the sunshine of peace sheds its benign influences upon an infant nation, a free and independent people. Annapolis has witnessed a sublime spectacle, and Washington, having resigned his commission and "taken leave of the employments of public life," hastens to his beloved retirement, and never in this great man's long and glorious career did he experience so pure, so enviable a delight, as when merging the victorious General into the illustrious Farmer of Mount Vernon.

Our *tableau* now teems with characters. In the old halls of Mount Vernon are assembled chosen spirits, from the wise, the good, and brave of both hemispheres, who have journeyed from distant homes, to pay the homage of their hearts to the hero of the age in the retirement of a private citizen. Conspicuous amid this honored group is the good and gallant Lafayette, who, supposing in 1784 that he was about to bid adieu to America for the last time, had hastened to Mount Vernon to pay his parting respects to the man who, of all men, he most loved and admired.

The retired Chief receives his guests with that kindness and hospitality for which Mount Vernon was always distinguished, while his early rising, his industrious and methodical habits of life, his horse-manship in the chase, his minute attention to all matters, and to the improvement of his domain, elicited the warmest encomium and admiration of those who, in the old time of day, had the good fortune to visit Washington on his farm.

From the unalloyed happiness in which four years now passed in the employments of agriculture, in social and domestic intercourse, occasionally varied by the pleasures of the chase, this period in the life of the *Pater Patrie* may truly be said to have been the one in which all his ways were "ways of pleasantness, and all his paths were peace."

Our *tableau* changes to 1787, when his country calls upon her chosen son to leave the tranquil

shades of Mount Vernon to take a prominent part in the momentous events of the times. The old Confederation is ended; a new Government is to be formed; confusion is to be succeeded by order. The Convention assembles, and that immortal Constitutional Charter, that millions of freemen have since so happily enjoyed, received its first signature from the hand of George Washington.

From this date a young and glorious empire dawned upon the world. Conceived in the purity of republican freedom, founded on the bases of equal rights and equal laws, the great and renowned of the land formed this masterwork of virtue: and Patriotism might well expect that it would endure for centuries, till grown hoary by Time, and from the decline of public virtue it should experience the fate of nations, when, from the extent and magnificence of its ruins, futurity might read the story of its rise, its grandeur, and its fall.

Our *tableau* exhibits, in 1789, important and touching events in the history of Mount Vernon. A special envoy arrives in the person of Mr. Secretary Thomson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a genuine type of the brave old days of '76. Scarcely is he received with the warmest welcome, when he declares the object of his mission: That he is charged, by the Congress then assembled in New York, with the grateful duty of announcing to George Washington, a private citizen, his election to the Presidency of the United States of America.

The recipient of this highest, this proudest dignity that can ever be conferred on man, was by no means unprepared for its announcement by the venerable ambassador. From the period of the ratification of the Constitution by the States, every mail from every part of the Union brought letters to Mount Vernon, all praying the retired Chief to yield to the united wishes of the people to accept the highest dignity in their power to bestow. In vain did the happy farmer of Mount Vernon plead that advanced age and long services needed repose. Many of his old and much-loved companions in arms gathered around him affectionately, saying, "We feel assured that you cannot, that you will not refuse the wishes of a whole people; your honored name is heard from every lip, while in every heart there dwells but one sentiment: Washington, Chief Magistrate of the Republic."

The newly-chosen President was deeply affected by this generous, this universal testimonial of the love and attachment of his countrymen. The People triumphed! The man of the people yielded to the will of the people. A day or two sufficed for preparation for departure. A sigh to the fond memories of home and happy days of retirement, and the First President of the United States bade adieu to Mount Vernon. For eight years silence reigned in the ancient halls, when, in 1797, they again teem with animation. The long absent master returns. Time has blanched his locks, and traced its furrows on his noble brow, but his manly form is still erect; aye, with lightness and joyous heart he once more enters the portals of his beloved Mount Vernon.

Our *tableau*, having exhibited the changing events in the history of Mount Vernon for forty-six years, in its closing scene portrays the aged Chief in his last retirement. His days are numbered, his glorious race is nearly run, yet, when invasion threatens, he obeys the last call of his country, and is again in arms, his general and protector.

He stipulates with the Government that he shall be permitted to remain in his retirement till circumstances demand his presence in the field. While giving the necessary orders for the organization of the forces to meet the invaders, the Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief continues his agricultural employments at Mount Vernon, his only military staff being a military secretary.

After a long and unexampled career of glory in the service of his country and mankind, well stricken in years and laden with honors, in his own beloved Mount Vernon, with the fortitude and resignation befitting the Roman fame of his life and actions, the *Pater Patrie* yielded up his soul to Him who gave it, calmly declaring, "I am not afraid to die."

Our *tableau* vivants closes with the grandeur and solemnity of the spectacle that bore him to his grave.

The Author of the *Recollections* introduces to the public the first of a series of the *Private and Confidential Letters of Washington*, addressed to JOHN PARKE CURTIS, his stepson, and at different periods his aid-de-camp during the War of the Revolution. The "first of the series" (the whole of which will be published in the work) is the letter of the General upon his accepting the command-in-chief of the American army. The next Letter will bear the date of Morristown, and contains touching reminiscences of the close of the memorable campaign of 1778.

We also introduce to the Public the first of a series of the *Paternal Letters of Washington* to his adopted son, (the author of the *Recollections*), when the latter was a student at the College of New Jersey. These Letters exhibit Washington in the new and endearing light of a father, and are addressed with paternal affection and solicitude to one whom he had adopted in infancy, and cherished, educated, and protected, to early manhood.

THE REVOLUTIONARY LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 19, 1775.
DEAR JACK: I have been called upon, by the unanimous voice of the Colonies, to take the command of the Continental Army. It is an honor I neither sought after, nor was by any means fond of accepting, from a consciousness of my own inexperience and inability to discharge the duties of so important a trust. However, as the patriots of the Congress have placed me in this distinguished point of view, I can make them no other return but what will flow from close attention and an upright intention. For the rest, I can say nothing. My great concern upon this occasion is the thoughts of leaving my mother, under the unexpressed which I know this affair will throw her into. I therefore hope, expect, and indeed have no doubt, of your using every means in your power to keep her spirits, by doing every thing in your power to promote her quiet. I have, I must confess, very uneasy feelings on her account; but as it has been a kind of unavoidable necessity which has led me into this appointment, I shall more readily hope that success will attend it, and crown our meeting with happiness.

At any time, I hope it is unnecessary for me to say that I am always pleased with your and Nelly's abode at Mount Vernon, much less upon this occasion, when I deem it absolutely necessary for the peace and satisfaction of your mother, a consideration which, I have no doubt, will have due weight with you both, and require no arguments to enforce.

As the public gazettes will convey every article of intelligence that could communicate in this letter, I shall not repeat them; but, with love to Nelly, and sincere regard for yourself, I remain your most affectionate,

GO. WASHINGTON.

TO JOHN PARKE CURTIS, Esq., Mount Vernon.
P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have received your letter of the 15th instant. You must now take upon yourself the entire management of your own estate. It will no longer be in my power to assist you, nor is there any reason for it, as you have never discovered a disposition to put it to a bad use.

The Congress (for I am at liberty to say as much) are about to strike two millions of dollars, as a Continental currency, for the support of the war which Great Britain has determined to force us into; and there will be at least 15,000 men raised as a Continental army. As I am exceedingly hurried, I can add no more at present, than that

I am, &c. &c.

THE PATERNAL LETTER.

Dedicated, by the Author of the *Recollections*, to the Youth of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 15, 1796.
DEAR WASHINGTON: Yesterday's mail brought me your letter of the 12th instant, and under cover of this letter you will receive a ten dollar bill, to purchase a gown, &c. if

proper. But, as the classes may be distinguished by different insignia, I advise you not to provide these without first obtaining the approbation of your tutors: otherwise you may be distinguished more by folly than by the dress.

It affords me pleasure to hear that you are agreeably fixed, and I receive still more from the assurance you give of attending closely to your studies. It is you yourself who are to derive immediate benefit from these; your country may do it hereafter. The more knowledge that you acquire, the greater will be the probability of your succeeding, and the greater will be your thirst for more.

I rejoice to hear that you went through your examination with propriety, and have no doubt but that the President has placed you in the class that he conceived best adapted to the state of your improvement. The more that are above you, the greater your exertions should be to ascend; but let your promotion result from your own application, and from intrinsic merit—not from the labors of others. The last would be fallacious, and expose you to the reproach of the day in borrowed feathers. This would be execrable in you, because there is no occasion for it; forasmuch as you need but the exertion of the talents you possess, with proper directions, to acquire all that is necessary, and the hours allotted for study, if properly improved, will enable you to do this. Although the confinement may feel irksome at first, the advantages resulting from it to a reflecting mind will soon overcome it.

Endeavor to conciliate the good will of all your fellow students, rendering them every act of kindness in your power. Be particularly obliging to your chambermate, who, from the account I have of him, is an amiable young man, and strongly impressed with the importance of a liberal and finished education. But, above all, be obedient to your tutors, and in a particular manner respect the President of the Seminary, who is both learned and good.

One thing more, and I will close this letter. Never let an indigent person ask without receiving something, if you have the means—always recollecting in what light the widow's mite was viewed.

Your grandmother, sister, and all here are well; and, feeling a strong interest in your welfare, join most cordially with me in every good wish for it.

Affectionately, I am your sincere friend,
GO. WASHINGTON.

Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CURTIS.
Letters received at Boston from BUENOS AYRES, dated April 19th, state that ROSAS would not treat with the French Minister for the purpose of adjusting the difficulties between the two nations. The reason for the refusal was said to be the fact that the Minister was backed by so large a naval and military force.

THE FALL OF THE "TABLE ROCK," at Niagara Falls, is confirmed. About forty feet of it are gone, but no lives are lost. The six persons in the carriage had a very narrow escape by jumping out as the carriage went over.

A FALLING OFF IN IMMIGRATION.—The total number of passengers who arrived in New York from foreign ports during the month of June is 12,763. During the month of May the arrivals numbered 45,968. The falling off, compared with the month of June, 1849, is also remarkable. During that month the number of emigrants arrived at the port of New York was 31,378.

We have already referred to the indifference into which the people are falling in regard to the question pending before the Senate. While the number of those who anxiously desire a settlement of the question is doubtless increasing, the anxiety as to the mode of settling it has greatly diminished. Undoubtedly very decided and very diverse opinions exist in the opposite sections of the country touching the question of slavery, and much excitement in relation thereto; but, far above all this, is the general desire for such a settlement of the question as shall enable Congress to go on with the legitimate business of the country; and far above both is the universal determination to stand by the Union. The question of a dissolution is not to be entertained. The result of the Nashville Convention, and the whole course of the proceedings of that body, show this most conclusively, and the voice that comes from every part of the country confirms it.

But a dissolution of the Union, although the greatest is not the only political evil which can happen to it. The alienation of one part of the country from the other, the neglect of the public business, the formation of sectional parties, all these are evils of great magnitude, and against which it is the duty of Congress to guard.

(Providence (R. I.) Journal.)

The great Railroad Celebration at Burlington, (Vt.) must have been a very delightful one, according to the description given of it in the papers. The village itself is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in New England. The gentle slope, on which the town is erected, from the Colleges to the Lake; the elegance of the buildings themselves; the majesty of the distant mountains and the placidness of the near lake, are all very graphically described by those who were present at the celebration. A large collection was present, who were very hospitably entertained. The procession was a splendid one and the dinner sumptuous. The toasts, speeches, remarks, and jokes were all good. In the evening, there was a grand ball in the pavilion, which was kept up until the dawn of the next morning.

The following was President TAYLOR's reply to an invitation to the celebration:

WASHINGTON, JUNE 19, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: I have duly received your letter of the 8th instant, inviting me to attend a "Railroad Jubilee," to be held in Burlington on the 25th instant.

It would afford me the highest gratification to be present on that interesting occasion, and to mingle my congratulations with those of the citizens of Burlington and of Vermont, at the completion of the great lines of internal communication, which not only bring about physical advantages to the town and State, but bind together yet more firmly that Union which all true patriots are interested to preserve, and which, I am sure, Vermont would be among the last to relinquish. But the obligations of official duty do not permit me to leave the seat of government at this time; and I am obliged, therefore, to decline the very courteous invitation of the citizens of Burlington, which I do with regret; and, with my best thanks and good wishes, I remain, with great respect, your friend and servant.

Z. TAYLOR.

D. W. C. CLARK, and others, Committee, &c.

Two of the riotous fire companies of Philadelphia—the Franklin and Moyamensing House Companies—were disbanded on Saturday, by order of Judge PARKER, of the Court of Quarter Sessions. This judicial action is in accordance with a law passed by the last Legislature, which provides that when a fire company which has been proven guilty of riot, and put out of service for six months, is upon a citation before the court, it should be permanently disbanded. Both of these companies having thus rendered themselves amenable, the penalty was enforced, and they must therefore cease to exist as organized members of the Fire Department.

We learn from the Charleston Mercury that the Charleston Cotton Manufacturing Company, at a recent meeting, resolved to increase their capital from its present amount of \$100,000 to \$500,000, the extent allowed by their charter. The additional capital is to be employed in the immediate erection and furnishing of a large cotton factory of fifteen thousand spindles, contiguous to the present factory in Hampton. Gen. James, the celebrated mechanist, has taken one-half of the additional capital, and the remainder has been taken by citizens of Charleston.

There were but four deaths in the city of Savannah, in the week ending on the 19th ult.: one white and three colored persons. The population of Savannah is about 16,000 persons.

TO THE EDITORS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 3, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this morning I notice the following editorial:

"We take it for granted that there is foundation, of some kind or other, for the statement in the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce. If it be all really true, the gallant State of Texas is about to march an Army into the Territories of the United States, and against an armed station of the United States within them; and we are to have news of it in less than six weeks from this time! Let us hope, however, that the worthy correspondent of the Journal is prematurely alarmed for the safety of Santa Fe and the detachment of the army whose duty it will be to defend it:

"CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

"WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1850.
There will be some startling intelligence from Texas in less than six weeks from this time. Texas will send an adequate force at once, as is supposed, to effect her objects—probably 2,500 men. There are at Santa Fe about two hundred Texan camp followers, who take an interest in favor of the Texas troops of the United States, under Col. MURKIN, numbered about five or six hundred, to which six hundred are about to be added. The Texans in this city are of the opinion that Texas, supported as she is by the sympathies of the whole South, will arrest the United States military officers, and bring them to trial for obstructing the operation of her laws. Should the adjustment bill be defeated, there is no doubt that Texas will absorb New Mexico, and if the United States interfere the Southern States will give her all the aid she needs."

From this it seems that you hold it to be the "duty" of the "army" of the United States now stationed at Santa Fe to defend, without authority of law, the military occupation of that portion of New Mexico lying this side of the Rio Grande against any attempt of Texas to maintain her claim by extending her jurisdiction over it.

Your right to entertain such an opinion is not my object to question. But I wish to say to you, lest you may be mistaken in the opinions of others, that the first Federal gun that shall be fired against the people of Texas, without the authority of law, will be the signal for the freemen from the Delaware to the Rio Grande to rally to the rescue. Whatever differences of opinion may exist in the public mind touching the proper boundary of Texas, nothing can be clearer than that it is not a question to be decided by the army. Be not deceived, and deceive not others. "Inter arma leges silent." When the "Rubicon" is passed, the days of this Republic will be numbered. You may consider the "gallant State of Texas" too weak for a contest with the army of the United States. But you should recollect that the cause of Texas, in such a conflict, will be the cause of the entire South. And, whether you consider Santa Fe in danger or not, you may yet live to see that fifteen States of this Union, with seven millions of people, "who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them," cannot be easily conquered!

"Sapientibus verbum sat."

Yours, most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

It will be recollected, doubtless, by every reader of ours, that several weeks ago we explicitly disclaimed obtruding upon the attention of Congress our individual views of the great questions now depending, upon which the wisdom and intelligence of both Houses are fully employed.

The rule thus laid down for our own government we have no intention of now departing from. Certainly, we had no idea of doing so when we penned the brief introduction, as above, to a piece of information which struck us at once with surprise and unbelief. Our object was rather to attract the attention of our readers to an important fact, if a fact, but which might not, after all, be a fact, but one of those bubbles of rumor which float for a day, and are dispersed by the next day's sun. We intended our introductory remarks aforesaid rather as a pleasantry than as a statement of a serious case; and a very serious case it would be, if true, as stated by the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, viz. that Texas was about to march an army into the Territory of New Mexico.

There is something in the remarks of Mr. STEPHENS which seems to imply that we spoke not only with serious intent, but with some authority, in regard to what would be the duty of the part (or detachment) of the Army now stationed in New Mexico. Far from it. We have no warrant to speak for any branch of the Government on that subject; nor have we any information in relation to it which the Public has got.

We shall not contend with Mr. STEPHENS in a question upon which his mind is made up, but which we have yet gravely to consider before we come to a conclusion upon it. We may be permitted to remark, however, in passing, that it would almost seem that we cannot, now-a-days, even deprecate civil war and bloodshed, without calling down censure from quarters whence it is least expected: indeed, bloodshed has of late come to be talked of as a remedy for grievances, whether real or ideal, with alarming levity and frequency. Knowing well Mr. STEPHENS's sincerity of character, and the high-minded feelings which in general direct his course, we are truly sorry to see him indulging in such bloody visions.

The Washington Union is indignant at the action of the people of New Mexico. The rage of the Editor is unbounded—so absorbing that he says he can hardly find words sufficient to express his indignation at this daring movement. We are at a loss to conjecture what has excited the mild and amiable editor of the Union. It is but a little more than a year since he earnestly recommended the people of New Mexico to adopt the very course which they have now taken. This policy was urged then as the best mode of settling an exciting controversy, and we know of nothing which has since occurred to render that mode of settlement objectionable, especially now that the excitement is ten-fold greater.—Boston Journal.

The contrast between the present and past position of the Union will be apparent by a perusal of the following extract from an editorial in that paper of February 15, 1849:

"It has been ascertained, without doubt, that no form of territorial government, under the authority of Congress, can pass the House of Representatives without being trammelled with the Wilcox proviso, or slavery restriction. It is equally certain no bill with the restriction can become a law. What then can be done? Is there any other mode in which the difficulty can be solved? In our judgment there is; and that mode is, to provide at once for the admission of the acquired territories of California and New Mexico into the Union as States, as soon as they shall form republican constitutions, as proposed by the Select Committee in the report made by Senator Douglas as its chairman, or as proposed in the minority report of Senator Downs, of the Judiciary Committee. By this mode the question of the Wilcox proviso is avoided."

Up to the evening of the 23d instant, two hundred and twenty-one bodies, in all, had been recovered of those lost by the burning of the steamer Griffith.

The Hon. Wm. B. CLARK, the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland, has resigned the presidency of the Mutual Insurance Company of Washington city.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES.

We have seen a private letter from an American gentleman at Constantinople, of late date, which mentions, incidentally, but we doubt not correctly, that our able Minister, Mr. MARSH, has succeeded in persuading the Porte to send a Public Agent to the United States, and that he would set out in a few days for America. Nominally, the Agent comes to inspect our Navy, &c., and this is a main object of his mission. But the Porte has other objects in view. He will be directed to see every thing worth examining, and will report on our power and resources, our productive industry, &c.

This mission, by making the Government of the Porte better acquainted with our institutions and our country, its extent, resources, and power, cannot fail to be productive of beneficial results; and we have no doubt that our Government will do every thing in its power to facilitate the operations and objects of the Agent, as well as to secure the making of a proper impression upon him.

The Turks, we understand, are jealous of the great European Powers, and strongly inclined to be on the best terms with us; but they know little of us, and many of them suppose that we are a very insignificant concern, because we send no ships of war there, and keep a Minister on a salary which will hardly pay his house-rent.

It is quite probable that we might derive great advantages from closer political and commercial relations with Turkey; and the Government can now do much to promote this object by proper attentions to this gentleman, whose report will have great weight with his own Government.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

The resolutions concerning slavery were taken up on Wednesday, and were passed upon by yeas and nays. The first was unanimously adopted, thus:

"Resolved, As the sense of the people of this State, that California ought to be promptly and unconditionally admitted into this Union, in accordance with her application to Congress for that purpose."

The second resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That Territorial Governments ought to be formed for New Mexico and Utah, prohibiting slavery therein, and that no Territorial Government should be formed without an express prohibition to that effect."

Adopted: Yeas 102, nays 31.

The third resolution was against connecting California admission with any other slavery question, and was carried, 106 to 26. The fourth resolution, instructing and requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress to carry out the above resolutions, and not to vote in any emergency for any territorial admission which does not positively prohibit slavery, was carried, 94 to 35.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The Royal Mail steamer *Thames*, Capt. Abbott, arrived at Mobile Point on the 19th ultimo, within three days and a half from Vera Cruz.

The intelligence from the interior represents every thing as quiet. The cholera was still prevailing in the city of Mexico, and extending to the South. About 135 died each day. Many were said to perish from neglect and want of the common necessities of life. Several noble acts of charity are heralded in the journals. A number of distinguished ladies formed a company and sought out the shades of misery and suffering, and rendered the kindest aid. Subscriptions of money were made in the towns for the relief of the poor. Don MARIANO ORTIZ, a most distinguished and learned lawyer and statesman, had fallen a victim to the cholera.

The gold and silver mines of Sonora are much spoken of. One of the journals recommends that parties should be formed in the different cities to proceed there, before the borders of strangers shall possess themselves of these rich places—before the thirst for gold shall entice the "Anglo-Yankees" from their California.

The city of Carmon, in Laguna, has experienced another frightful fire. Forty-seven of the best houses are in ashes. This calamity occurred the 5th of June.

From Yucatan the news is favorable to the cause of the whites. From the 14th April to the 4th May the Government troops had been successful in a number of movements. At Chancocan forty of the insurgents were killed, and at Santa Rosa seventy-three. About three hundred prisoners had been taken. An armistice was at last concluded between the hostile parties.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 8th May state that the yellow fever had greatly abated there, after having carried off about 15,000 of the inhabitants. The population of the city is supposed to be 250,000.

FROM THE SALT LAKE.

A bulletin from the Saints in the Valley of the Salt Lake, giving an account of their trials and troubles in that far-off land, has been received at St. Louis, and is replete with interest. The last winter was very severe in the Valley, and the settlers suffered much. Cold weather setting in sooner than usual, the majority of the faithful were found without the necessary preparations for a season of inclemency, and so deep was the snow from early winter to late spring that even fuel could be scarcely obtained.

The emigrants who left Kanab in the latter part of September, were compelled to desert their teams and travel on foot, and did not reach the Valley until some time in December. They arrived in the settlements destitute, and in a starving condition.

In October last, about sixty Mormon families left Salt Lake City, and emigrated south some hundred and thirty miles, and there formed a settlement. The severe winter caused much distress among these emigrants, and they lost much of their stock; but their wants had been measurably relieved by their brethren at the city.

The Indians of Utah Lake had been quite troublesome, committing many depredations on property, and killing a number of the whites. This state of things induced Capt. STANBURN to attempt to resolve on the punishment of these marauders, but owing to the depth of the snow a suitable force of regulars could not be brought into service. Capt. S. therefore "permitted the citizens to proceed against them," which they did, according to the account, to some purpose. The Indians were encountered in a ravine near Fort Utah, where for two days (the 8th and 9th of February) they made a desperate resistance. They were finally driven out, however, with the loss of some forty warriors. One of the saints was killed, and a few wounded. After a few more skirmishes, in which the brethren sustained no loss, peace was restored.

The General Assembly had been in session, and had created several new counties, established courts, sheriffs, &c. also, a State University, endowed with \$5,000 a year for twenty years, the sum to be paid out of the State Treasury.—St. Louis Union.

TEX BLIND.—The State of MARYLAND, having no institution of its own for the education of its blind youth, has kindly made provision for the attainment of that object by appropriating an annual sum for the reception and support of several blind youths in Pennsylvania institutions. There are such in the neighboring Pennsylvania institutions. It is to direct the attention of the country press in Maryland to the fact, with the request that the advertisement on the subject, to be found in another column, may be generally circulated. The system of instruction for the blind is so happily adapted to the improvement of those who are thus blessed as to render them not only capable of doing much for their own personal support, but of enjoying mental cultivation and resources that are beyond all price.—Balt. American.

Up to the evening of the 23d instant, two hundred and twenty-one bodies, in all, had been recovered of those lost by the burning of the steamer Griffith.

The Hon. Wm. B. CLARK, the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland, has resigned the presidency of the Mutual Insurance Company of Washington city.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

LUKE LEE, of Mississippi, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Orlando Brown, resigned.
GEORGE P. FISHER, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner under the act of Congress approved the 29th day of March, 1850, entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil, of the 27th day of January, 1849."

PHILIP A. SEARLE, of New York, to be "Clerk to act under the Commission in the performance of the duties prescribed" by the act of Congress approved March 29th, 1850, entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, 1849."

MODERN "ULTRA PROGRESSIONISTS."